

REPORT

OF

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 25th January 1890.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Kasipore Nibási" ...	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	30	7th Magh 1296 B. E.
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	"Ahammadi" ...	Tangail, Mymensingh	450	
3	"Ave Maria" ...	Calcutta	.....
4	"Divákar" ...	Ditto	.....
5	"Gaura Duta" ...	Maldah	.....
6	"Purva Bangabási" ...	Noakholly	.....
7	"Purva Darpan" ...	Chittagong	700	
8	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi" ...	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
9	"Arya Darpan" ...	Calcutta	102	17th January 1890.
10	"Bangabási" ...	Ditto	20,000	18th ditto.
11	"Burdwán Sanjibani" ...	Burdwan	302	14th ditto.
12	"Chandra Vilásh" ...	Berhampore	250	
13	"Cháruvartá" ...	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	13th ditto.
14	"Chattal Gazette" ...	Chittagong	800	
15	"Dacca Prakásh" ...	Dacca	1,200	19th ditto.
16	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly	885	
17	"Faridpur Hitaishini" ...	Faridpur	.....
18	"Garib" ...	Dacca	3,000	
19	"Grambási" ...	Uluberia	800	18th ditto.
20	"Gaurab" ...	Ditto	.....
21	"Guru Charana" ...	Calcutta	.....
22	"Hindu Ranjika" ...	Beaulah, Rajshahye...	300	
23	"Jagatbási" ...	Calcutta	750	
24	"Murshidábád Patriká" ...	Berhampore	508	
25	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi" ...	Ditto	350	
26	"Navavibhákar Sádharani" ...	Calcutta	600	20th ditto.
27	"Pratikár" ...	Berhampore	600	17th ditto.
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh" ...	Kakinia, Rungpore	205	
29	"Sahachar" ...	Calcutta	500	15th ditto.
30	"Samaya" ...	Ditto	3,806	17th ditto.
31	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto	4,000	18th ditto.
32	"Sansodhini" ...	Chittagong	800	
33	"Sakti" ...	Dacca	.....	14th ditto.
34	"Santi" ...	Calcutta	3,722	
35	"Saráswat Patra" ...	Dacca	300	
36	"Som Prakásh" ...	Calcutta	1,000	20th ditto.
37	"Srimanta Saudagár" ...	Ditto	.....
38	"Sudhakar" ...	Ditto	.....	17th ditto.
39	"Sulabha Samáchar o Kusadaha" ...	Ditto	800	17th ditto.
40	"Surabhi o Patáka" ...	Chandernagore	700	16th ditto.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<i>Daily.</i>				
41	"Dainik o Samáchár Chandriká" ...	Calcutta ...	1,500	19th to 23rd January 1890.
42	"Samvád Prabhákar" ...	Ditto ...	800	16th and 17th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd January 1890.
43	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto ...	300	17th to 22nd January 1890.
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká" ...	Ditto ...	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	.....	20th January 1890.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
46	"Darjeeling Mission ke Másik Samachár Patrika." ...	Darjeeling ...	20	16th ditto.
47	"Kshatriya Pratiká" ...	Patna ...	200	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
48	"Aryávarta" ...	Calcutta ...	1,500	18th ditto.
49	"Behar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore ...	.....
50	"Bhárat Mitra" ...	Calcutta ...	1,653	16th ditto.
51	"Sár Sudhánidhi" ...	Ditto ...	500	13th ditto.
52	"Uchit Baktá" ...	Ditto ...	4,500	
53	"Hindi Samáchár" ...	Bhagulpore ...	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
54	"Jám-Jahán-numá" ...	Calcutta ...	250	10th and 17th January 1890.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
55	"Aftal Alum Arrah" ...	Arrah ...	300	
56	"Akhbar Tusdiq-i-Hind" ...	Calcutta ...	.....
57	"Anis" ...	Patna ...	.....
58	"Gauhur" ...	Calcutta ...	196	
59	"Sharaf-ul-Akbar" ...	Behar ...	150	
60	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	.....	6th and 13th January 1890.
61	"Akhbar i-Darusaltanat" ...	Calcutta ...	340	17th January 1890.
62	"Raisul-Akhbari-Moorshidabad" ...	Murshidabad ...	.....
URIA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
63	"Asha" ...	Cuttack ...	.....
64	"Taraka and Subhavártá" ...	Ditto ...	.....
65	"Pradíp" ...	Ditto ...	.....
66	"Samyabadi" ...	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
67	"Dipaka" ...	Cuttack ...	.....	4th ditto.
68	"Utkal Dípiká" ...	Ditto ...	444	4th ditto.
69	"Samvad Váhika" ...	Balasore ...	206	2nd ditto.
70	"Urya and Navasamvád" ...	Ditto ...	600	1st ditto.
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
71	"Silchar" ...	Silchar ...	500	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
72	"Paridarshak" ...	Sylhet ...	450	13th ditto.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Sanjivani*, of the 18th January, says that it is fortunate for India that Lord Salisbury has been satisfied with the reply given by Portugal to his despatch, requiring it to give up to England all the territories near Lake Nyassa. For if there be war in Africa on this account, Indian troops will be engaged in it, and India will share with England the pecuniary burden of the war as it had to do in the case of the war in Egypt and in Abyssinia. The writer has come to know that an Indian man-of-war has already been sent to the coast of Africa. For these reasons it will be fortunate for India if war is averted.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 18th, 1890.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

2. The *Cháruvartá*, of the 13th January, says that daring thefts are committed in the town of Kisorgunge and its suburbs almost every year. The police in almost every case fails to bring the offenders to justice, and it deserves censure for its inefficiency in this respect. A man named Gopee Malee was murdered and buried within his own house, and the police could not trace the offenders; and it was only the other day that property worth Rs. 200 was stolen from the house of Baboo Krishna Raman Goswami. The case was put in the hands of the head constable Rajkumar Baboo for investigation; but Rajkumar Baboo thought that he had discharged his duty satisfactorily by sending up an old offender, Madhu, apprehended on mere suspicion at the instance of Krishna Raman Baboo.

CHÁRUVARTÁ,
Jan. 13th, 1890.

3. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 14th January, says that the police arrangements of Government are almost perfect. It has not only kept a police force, but has also kept District Superintendents and an Inspector-General of Police to superintend their work. But the work done by the police is by no means so good as the arrangements for its working are. The impression is gradually gaining ground in the public mind that the police is becoming more and more worthless.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI
Jan. 14th, 1890.

In Burdwan town itself, where a Commissioner, a District Magistrate, a District Superintendent, and a Police Inspector are present, and which has got not only a police thana, but also outposts within and without, three women have been murdered and a daring theft of the nature of a dacoity in a prostitute's house have taken place within a short time without the police being able to trace a single offender.

Again the Burdwan police often refuses to entertain complaints. Recently gold-mohurs of the value of 600 rupees, belonging to the *guru* of Baboo Bansagopal Nande, were stolen from the Baboo's house. The Baboo sent a report to the police, who at first refused to entertain the complaint, and it was solely by the persistence of the Baboo's chief officer that they were ultimately prevailed upon to accept the complaint. At this officer's instance telegrams and messengers were sent to different places, and the thief was ultimately apprehended within the jurisdiction of the Bood-Bood thana. If the police had not entertained the complaint and made prompt enquiries, the thief could have easily made himself scarce with the stolen money.

A reform of the police has become indispensable, and it has also become necessary to keep a sharp eye on its proceedings.

4. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Ajhapore, says that thefts and dacoities are rife on account of a failure of the crops. Dacoities have taken place at two places, namely, Baridpore and Kalaspore, within the month of

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

Thefts and dacoities near Ajhapore.

Pous. The supervision of the work of the chowkidars, which had become watchful after the dacoity at the *Kalubari*, has again become lax, and both the constables and chowkidars sleep soundly at night. The police should look sharp.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 18th, 1890.

5. The *Bangabasi*, of the 18th January, learns from a correspondent that the police have failed to trace the offenders in two dacoities in Bahadanga, Jessore, one of which was committed at about 1 o'clock on the night of the 10th Pous, and another on the 13th of the same month, the scene of the latter being Ghoshnapore, only a mile from the thana. The correspondent says that dacoities have been very common within the jurisdiction of this thana during the past two years.

6. The *Sanjivani*, of the 18th January, says that a dacoity has been committed in the house of the lady Srimati Shyama Sundari Debi of Pandua. The lady has been severely beaten and robbed of all her property. The police have not yet been able to trace the offenders. It is desirable that the attention of the District Magistrate should be drawn to the matter.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 18th, 1890.

A dacoity at Pandua in the district of Hooghly.

SANJIVANI

The Police at the Congress.

7. The same paper has the following about the Police watching the political move-

ments of the people :—

Mr. Norton, of Madras, said at the last meeting of the Congress that Colonel Weldon, Commissioner of Police, Madras, and five other police officers had come with him from Madras to watch the delegates sent from that province.

This statement of Mr. Norton has been contradicted, and it is said that Colonel Weldon's presence at Bombay during the sitting of the Congress was owing to his having stopped at that place on his way back to Madras from a visit to a friend of his residing at Baroda. That may have been so, but the presence of the other five police officers has not been accounted for, and people should judge from this what importance is to be attached to the contradiction.

Again, Pundit Ajodhya Nath, of Allahabad, stated at the Congress that a head-constable, named Munsuf Ali, had been sent from Allahabad for the same purpose, and that he had met the man on the Congress grounds. The Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces, has contradicted Pundit Ajodhya Nath by saying that no police spy was sent after the delegates. But as the Pundit himself saw the man on the Congress grounds, it may well be that the man had been sent from the detective department without the Inspector-General's knowledge.

Pundit Ajodhya Nath also said that when he went to Calcutta the police were instructed to watch his movements, and the Inspector-General has not been courageous enough to say who the man may have been that sent to the Calcutta Police notice of the Pundit's journey to Calcutta.

There can be no doubt that the movements of all political agitators in India are secretly watched by the police. In the month of August, last year, the writer himself visited Mymensingh on business wholly unconnected with politics. On his arrival there he heard that the local police had received instructions from Calcutta to watch him. The writer got his information from a very reliable source, so that there can be no doubt about its correctness. The writer has also evidence in his possession which will show that the police are always instructed to watch the movements of men connected with this paper wherever they may go.

The writer had no intention to disclose these facts. He knew that Government watched all men connected with this paper, though Government had never any suspicions regarding it, and it was his desire to keep

the Government in blissful ignorance of this. But as Government is denying that it employs detectives for the same purpose in other provinces also, he feels called upon to come forward with his evidence bearing upon the policy of Government in this respect.

The writer next assures Government of the loyalty of the people, and says that though it never hesitates to call the Indians a loyal people, yet by its acts and its conduct it seems to say that it considers all its Indian subjects to be rebels. Is it then that all India is loyal to the English crown with the exception of the few men who take part in political movements? Has Government ever known anything against these men through its detectives? Nothing is to be feared from Government's watching their actions, because there is nothing wrong in or about them. But the thing to be afraid of is that the police spies set upon these people may any day blacken their character from a desire to win the good opinion of their own superiors. This very thing has been done in Ireland, the Government spies in that country not finding anything wrong about the people whom they have been employed to watch, having cast stains on their character. And an act of the same kind has been done by the police in Orissa. A man who has never touched wine in his life was lately brought up and punished there on the charge of drunkenness for no other reason except this that his character might be tarnished.

If Government employs honest men as spies over the Congressists and other such people in this country, the latter will have no cause for complaint. They will indeed be glad if Government does this, for Government will then see that what they say and do does not justify the setting of the police over them.

The writer concludes by again assuring the Government of the loyalty of Bengalis, and says that the lesson to be deduced from these acts of Government is that even after ruling the country for so long a time it has failed to know what the real character of the people is.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

8. The *Sahachar*, of the 15th January, referring to the infliction of a fine of ten rupees on each of the eight butchers of Chitpore Road, Calcutta, who skinned alive some goats, says that such terrible cruelty should have been punished more severely.

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 15th, 1890.

9. The *Sanjivani* of the 18th January has the following on the conduct of Baboo Jagatdurlabh Basak, Deputy Magistrate of Narail, in a case instituted in his Court. On the 8th June last, Mafezuddi, a peon of the Deputy Magistrate's Court, instituted a suit in that Court against a Brahmin, who had been some time before the cook of the Deputy Magistrate himself, on the ground that the Brahmin had cheated Mafezuddi out of four annas. It was stated that this sum had been given to the cook, on his asking Mafezuddi to contribute something towards the expenses of his mother's *sradh* ceremony, and Mafezuddi had since come to know that that statement about a *sradh* was a lie.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 18th, 1890.

The Deputy Magistrate, on receiving the application of the complainant and without making any enquiry, issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused. The warrant was sent by post to the native village of the Brahmin, but he was not to be found there, and the warrant came back unserved. Two more warrants were issued for his arrest, but they also met with the same fate. Incensed at this, the Deputy Magistrate issued a proclamation for attaching the property of the cook. Fortunately for the latter, however, the Magistrate of Jessore came to Narail on the 23rd September on his

annual tour, and after examination of the papers suspected from the trifling nature of the case that there was foul play in it and transferred it to the file of the Deputy Magistrate of Jessore. The latter issued successive summonses requiring the complainant to appear before him with his witnesses. But the complainant not having appeared, the Deputy Magistrate of Narail was asked to send the complainant to Jessore with all his evidence. The answer given by the Deputy Magistrate of Narail to this request not having been satisfactory, the Magistrate ordered a warrant to be issued against the complainant. A warrant was issued on the 16th December last, and the complainant was brought before the Deputy Magistrate of Jessore on the 18th December. On the 22nd December he produced his witnesses, whose evidence unravelled the mystery underlying the whole affair. It appeared from the evidence that the cook had not only come back to his master's service after performing the *sradh* ceremony of his mother, but had also brought with him a maidservant for his master; that he remained with his master at Narail for three months and then accompanied his family to Calcutta. A few days after the Deputy Magistrate's family had been sent to Calcutta with the cook, the maidservant was also sent to join them. Some time after this event, the cook and the maidservant both left the service of the Deputy Magistrate and never returned, and the present case was instituted three months after this latter event. The mystery of the whole case has been explained by the Deputy Magistrate of Jessore in the following way: "And it seems to me that the object on the part of the prosecution was to compel the accused to return to his master's service *with the maidservant* whom he had brought with him, but whom he subsequently took away. The Sub-divisional Officer was himself interested in the case, and he ought not to have kept it on his own file." He concludes by saying, "the complainant was a mere tool in the hands of others, and I refrain from sanctioning his prosecution under section 211, Indian Penal Code."

The writer of the article is at a loss for an epithet for the Deputy Magistrate who, like Baboo Jagutdurlabh, can do anything in the name of justice. Government should teach Jagut Baboo a lesson, if not for any other fault, at least for that which had been exposed in the judgment of the Deputy Magistrate of Jessore. If Government neglects to take notice of the conduct of such a Deputy Magistrate, a stigma will attach to the name of justice. The writer hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will take prompt measures against the Deputy Magistrate.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Jan. 20th, 1890.

10. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 20th January, gives the following history of the Shibganj Munsifi in Rajshahye, and hopes that it will help the District Judge in forming his decision as to where it should be removed:—

The Munsifi is situated at Nawabganj, in the southern extremity of the Maldah district, and two miles north of the boundary of the Rajshahye district. Baliachak, Shibganj, Gomastapur, and Nawabganj are the four thanas comprised within its jurisdiction. Kaliachak has an area of 223 square miles and an approximate population of 120,000; Shibganj has an area of 163 square miles and a population of nearly 106,000; Gomastapur has an area of 160 square miles and a population of nearly 50,000; and Nawabganj has an area of 152 square miles and a population of nearly 54,000. So the total area of the munsifi is 698 square miles and its total population 230,000. For the last few years the question has been warmly discussed whether the Munsif's Court occupies the properest site, and whether it should be removed to some other place. The people of Shibganj say that the Shibganj Munsifi should be removed to Shibganj or some neighbouring place, and that by such removal the Munsifi will be placed in

the centre of the sub-division. The people of Kaliachak urge, in support of the proposal of the people of Shibganj, that the Munsifi should be established in the centre of the four thanas, Nawabganj, Gomastapur, Kaliachak, and Shibganj; and that, if this is not done, the Kaliachak thana should be again placed under the jurisdiction of the Maldah Munsifi. Baboo Yajnesvar Chatterji, acting as the mouthpiece of the people of Nawabganj, says that the Munsifi, which was transferred from Shibganj to Nawabganj long ago, cannot now be removed from the latter place. The people of Gomastapur are silent on the question, for Shibganj and the neighbouring places, Kansat and Nawabganj, are equally distant from them, and so it concerns them little where the Munsifi may be.

Before the creation of paid Munsifships there was a Munsifi in Kaliachak. After the creation of paid Munsifships, the Kaliachak Munsifi was transferred to Shibganj, and the Munsifi has received the name of the Shibganj Munsifi since its removal to that place. At that time the jurisdiction of the Shibganj Munsifi extended only over the two thanas Kaliachak and Shibganj. The Nawabganj and Gomastapur thanas had at that time nothing to do with the Shibganj Munsifi. At that time Nawabganj comprised only the south-eastern side of the Mahananda river, which formed a part of the jurisdiction of the Gomastapur thana, and not also its north-western side. The Mahananda river then formed the common boundary of the Maldah sub-district in Dinagepore and of the Rajshahye district. The villages Bargharia, Boalia, Chandpur and others on the north-western side of the Mahananda were then comprised within the jurisdiction of the Shibganj Munsifi. There was then at Nawabganj Champai, a separate Munsifi, called the Champai Munsifi with jurisdiction over the Gomastapur of that time, the Nawabganj thana and the Godagari thana of the Rajshahye district. It was, of course, under the jurisdiction of the Judge of Rajshahye. When the distinguished High Court Judge, Mr. Louis Jackson, was District Judge of Rajshahye, he saw the small number of cases in the Champai Munsifi and asked the Judge of Dinagepore whether he had any objection to the inclusion of the Shibganj thana (in Maldah) under his jurisdiction in the Champai Munsifi, and also wrote to him that it was not allowed to be so included, and the Champai Munsifi must be abolished. The Judge of Dinagepore stated in reply that he was not willing to include any mouzah under his jurisdiction in a different jurisdiction, and that Mr. Jackson might, if he pleased, include Nawabganj, Gomastapur, and Manai in the Shibganj Munsifi, or transfer or abolish the Champai Munsifi. After much correspondence and controversy, the Judge of Dinagepore gained his point, and Nawabganj was transferred from the jurisdiction of the Gomastapur Munsifi to that of the Shibganj Munsifi. In this connection, the Kaliachak thana was also transferred from the jurisdiction of the Shibganj Munsifi to that of the Maldah Munsifi. The Champai Munsifi was transferred from Nawabganj, and after remaining for some time at Godabari, and again for one year at Bealeah, was finally permanently established as the Bealeah Sudder Munsifi.

The Shibganj Munsifi comprised the thanas Shibganj, Nawabganj, and Gomastapur. The Munsifi house having been destroyed, the chowki was for some time at Mahadipore (present Mehedipore) and afterwards at Kansat. Without looking for a proper house at either of these places, the Munsifi was again transferred to Shibganj. Whether on account of the court-house at Shibganj not having been found suitable, or from caprice, the Judge of Dinagepore gave orders for holding the Court for some time in a cowshed.

Thus the Shibgunj Munsifi was silently transferred to Nawabgunj in the absence of any necessity for such a transfer. The seal, &c., of the Shibgunj Munsifi were sent unchanged to Nawabgunj, and the business of the Munsifi went on.

In 1877 or 1878 Mr. King, Judge of Rajshahye, after inspecting the Maldah Munsifi, wrote to the then Munsif of Shibgunj to ask whether it would be better to remove the Shibgunj Munsifi to Maldah town, or to some place such as Kansat, which would be midway between Kaliachak and Nawabgunj. The Munsif, Radha Charan Baboo, wrote in reply that if the Shibgunj Munsifi were transferred to Maldah, the people of Shibgunj would be put to great inconvenience, and that he was therefore of opinion that the Court should be established at some place midway between the jurisdictions of the Nawabgunj and Kaliachak thanas. Shortly after this correspondence (in 1879), the Maldah district * was transferred from the jurisdiction of Dinagepore to that of Rajshahye. And so what the Munsif recommended and Mr. King wished could not be carried into effect.

Just at this time the Munsif of Maldah reported that the work in the Maldah Munsifi was so heavy that it was impossible for one Munsif to get through it, and that therefore either a second Munsif should be permanently placed in the Munsifi or the Kaliachak thana (which was the largest in extent, contained the largest population and instituted the largest number of suits) should be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Maldah Munsifi to that of the Shibgunj Munsifi. The authorities saw that the number of cases in the Shibgunj Munsifi was very small, while the Munsif of Maldah was unable to get through his work. Under these circumstances the prayer of the Munsif of Maldah could not be rejected. And though the proposal for the appointment of a second Munsif in Maldah was a reasonable one, it could not be carried out, in the face of the retrenchment policy of Government. It was not at all necessary to consider whether or not the people of Kaliachak would be seriously inconvenienced by the proposed arrangement. The Munsif of Shibgunj was drawing his pay and doing very light work. Let the Kaliachak thanna, then, be laid upon his shoulders. No sooner resolved than done, and the Kaliachak thanna did become a part of the Shibgunj Munsifi.

All this was done 10 or 11 years ago. This paper has never neglected to draw the attention of the authorities to the inconvenience of the people. The question has also been warmly discussed in other newspapers. A short time ago a thoughtful article on the question of the transfer of the Munsifi appeared in the *Hindu Ranjika* newspaper. The discussion, which is now going on, will bring many other facts to light. It is hoped that in considering this question of the Shibgunj Munsifi, the authorities will give some attention to this article.

(d)—Education.

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 15th, 1890.

11. The *Sahachar*, of the 15th January, says that while State Inspectors of Schools, as well as the general public, carefully watch the instruction which is received by boys in schools, no one pays any attention to their health. No one cares to enquire whether the lessons which the boys have to learn daily leave them sufficient time for play, and whether they give themselves sufficient physical exercise. The result of this inattention to the health of school boys is that native youths are attacked with dyspepsia, acidity, and diabetes before they pass their last University examination, and that diseases which were formerly very rare in the country are now very common.

But the worst result of this inattention to school hygiene is that the majority of school-houses are wretched buildings. One need not go outside of Calcutta to know that school-houses are generally small one-storeyed

* As regards executive jurisdiction, Maldah has always been under the Commissioner of Bhagulpore. The dispute is only about judicial jurisdiction.

buildings perfectly unfit for human habitation and provided with no other means for ventilation than two or three holes which do duty for windows. Things are far better ordered in this respect in the villages where the *guru mahasaya* teaches his pupils under the shade of a tree and where the *tols* are so constructed as to admit air from all sides. Few school-houses in the country satisfy the requirements of hygienic science.

The Director of Public Instruction is therefore requested to direct all Inspectors to report on the hygienic condition of all school-houses within their respective jurisdictions whether the school be Government school, aided school, or private school. In the case of private schools the report may be sent to the local Municipality or Magistrate for such action as may be necessary to take in regard to them. The mofussil municipalities should attend to this matter. It is very desirable that the fathers of the next generation of Bengalis should be strong and healthy men.

12. The *Pratikar*, of the 17th January, says that as it is certain that the Maharani Swarnamayi will not give up the Berhampore College after the expiration of the term of five years for which she has taken over

Berhampore as a centre for the B. A. Examination.

its management from Government, the Syndicate of the Calcutta University have injured the good name of that venerable lady by rejecting the application made to them for making the Berhampore College a centre for the B. A. Examination, apparently on the suspicion that she intends giving up the College after five years.

PRATIKAR,
Jan. 17th, 1890.

13. The same paper says that the statements made in the *Statesman* newspaper against the character of some of the gentlemen on the staff of the Berhampore College are wholly groundless. The writer

The *Statesman* on the staff of the Berhampore College.

knows most of those gentlemen personally, and has not a word to say against their character or moral principles. The writer does not know whether in their past lives they ever slipped from the path of virtue, but their present character is perfectly stainless. It is at any rate such as it is desirable that the character of many professors of morality in some of the well-known Government colleges should be. And the present staff of teachers in the Berhampore College is the best that could have been secured with the funds at the disposal of the College authorities. The writer has no hesitation in saying that the statements published in the *Statesman* are false, and that the editor of that paper has not acted like himself by putting faith in the words of slanderers.

PRATIKAR.

14. The *Sanjivani*, of the 18th January, publishes a letter from three boys of Mr. Ballard's school for training boys for the police service. The

Mr. Ballard's school.

letter says that the school was started by Mr. Ballard; and as hopes have been held out to the public in connection with it, which have no chance of being realised, the writers cannot, in the interest of the guileless people of the mofussil in particular, refrain from disclosing the secrets of this school.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 18th, 1890.

The school has no connection whatever with Government, and Mr. Ballard himself does not possess influence enough to be able to procure for any student of his school even the post of a writer-constable. The harm already done to mofussil boys is very great, because they joined the school in the hope of getting Police Sub-Inspectorships, and so forth. Six months have already passed away, and they see no indication that their hopes will be realised. The letter warns all who intend to join the school against taking their admission into it if they cannot satisfy themselves that the school is connected with Government. The writers say that many have also been beguiled into entering the school by seeing the name of Baboo Surendra Nath Banerji in the prospectus. But Baboo Surendra

Nath Banerji has nothing to do with the school directly or indirectly. If Mr. Ballard does not see his way to making good within this month the promises made by him at the outset, the whole mystery relating to himself and his school will be disclosed. Mr. Ballard is also most unjustly compelling his students to purchase a book compiled by himself for a rupee and a half which is not really worth more than four annas.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Jan. 19th, 1890.

15. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 19th January, says that it is desirable that the names of the text-books to be used in the middle schools should be published some three or four months before the commencement of the new session, thereby making time for printing such of the books as have been sold off. If this is not done, the poor students will have to suffer much for want of books. Again, if the list of text-books is published in March as usual, the period of study will necessarily be reduced to ten months as in the present year.

In the second place, the examinations of the lower classes should take place at the time the middle vernacular examination itself is held; otherwise the examinees for the year 1891 will be deprived of two or three months of their allotted time. And as the examinations of the lower classes are conducted by their respective teachers, the students will not suffer on account of the examinations being held earlier.

SOM PRAKASH,
Jan. 20th, 1890.

16. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 20th January, says that the recent ruling of the Registrar of the Calcutta University, made with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor, that no student should change his gown or hood in the Senate hall during the sitting of a Convocation in the manner students did in previous years, will practically prevent many poor students from attending the Convocation.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADPARANI,
Jan. 20th, 1890.

17. The *Navavibhakar Sádharaní*, of the 20th January, referring to the statement of the Viceroy in the course of his Convocation speech that care will be taken to increase the number of working

The Viceroy on the appointment of
Fellows of the Calcutta University.

Members in the Senate and that one or two Fellows will be taken from amongst the M. As. of the University with their approval, says that it is glad, not that the elective system will be introduced into the University too, but that the Viceroy feels the necessity of increasing the number of working Fellows and of selecting Fellows from amongst the University graduates. The men who have taken charge of the portfolio of education ought not to be whimsical or negligent in the performance of their duties. But the impression has unfortunately gained ground in the public mind as well as in the minds of many good teachers that the University has gradually become a noisy place in which there is much talk and little work. Even if this impression be erroneous, something should be done to remove it.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 21st, 1890.

18. The *Dainik-o-Samáchár Chandriká*, of the 21st January, agrees with the Chancellor of the Calcutta University in thinking that men who can do no work for the University should not be made Fellows. But the writer adds that the Fellows who do no work are not half as bad as the Fellows who work and work from interested motives. It is, in fact, Fellows of this last description that have brought discredit upon the University, and managed its affairs in a manner almost scandalous. So, if the Senate is to be made a good working body, not only should men who cannot work not be appointed to it, but the men who are already in it and who work from interested motives should be removed from it.

The writer fears that the Chancellor's proposal regarding the election of two Fellows every year cannot be carried into effect until alterations authorising such election are made in the Act of Incorporation of the University.

(c)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

19. The *Surabhi-o-Pataká*, of the 16th January, referring to the demolition of the temple of Mahabir Jeo at Durbhunga by the local municipality, says

SURABHI-O-PATAKA,
Jan. 16th, 1890.

The temple case at Durbhunga.

that it is reported that some elderly Hindus have, for the present, kept in check the excited Hindu community of the place by holding out to them the hope that justice will be done by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commissioner, and the Collector. But if the hoped-for justice is not done, there is no knowing what disastrous consequences may ensue. It is hoped that the wise Lieutenant-Governor will take care to speedily extinguish this "dreadful fire" and teach the creator of this disturbance an exemplary lesson. The writer will be very glad to find in the present case a proof of that impartiality which it praises so much in the English Government.

20. The *Sanjivani*, of the 18th January, says that the conduct of Sir Henry Harrison at the tenth general meeting of the Commissioners was very

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 18th, 1890.

Sir Henry Harrison.

scandalous. Mr. Gasper asked the Chairman whether it was true that the house numbered 18, belonging to Baboo Jagannath Khunnah, having fallen on the line of the new Central Road, the line was shifted, and whether the premises Nos. 11 and 25, of which the former belonged to a widow, were forcibly taken, and whether the premises Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24, though they fell on the line of the above road, were not taken because they belong to a relative of one of the assessors; and the Chairman, not finding it safe to answer the question, or for some reason unknown to others, replied that he was not bound to answer Mr. Gasper. The writer is surprised to hear the Chairman say that he is not bound to answer a Commissioner's questions. This haughtiness of Sir Henry's is making him very unpopular, especially among the Commissioners. But who will decide whether Sir Henry, as Chairman, is bound to answer a Commissioner's questions or not? Will His Honour condescend to give Sir Henry a piece of friendly advice?

21. The same paper, referring to the demolition of the Hindu temple of Mahabir Jeo in Durbhunga by the order of the Vice-Chairman of the local municipality, indignant asks, is it the rule of a Burmese sovereign or of an

SANJIVANI

The Durbhunga temple case.

Aurungzebe that the people of India are living under? The writer is at a loss to guess the motives of the Joint-Magistrate and the Municipal Vice-Chairman in ordering such an act, and hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will not neglect to enquire into and do justice in the matter.

22. The *Bangabasi*, of the 18th January, learns from a correspondent that before the police were called in by the

BANGABASI,
Jan. 18th, 1890

The Durbhunga temple case.

Durbhunga Municipality the men of Baboo Iswari Singh had petitioned the Joint-Magistrate, praying for a respite of at least a week for a settlement of the matter by the proper authorities. But the Joint-Magistrate rejected the petition most contemptuously. And the men, seeing no other alternative, wired to the Commissioner and to the Lieutenant-Governor about this most sacrilegious act. No reply, however, has up to the present time been received to these telegrams. In the course of the demolition the god Mahabir Jeo with all his jewels was stolen, and no trace has yet been obtained of the thief. This act of the Durbhunga Municipality has horrified the Hindu population of the place, who do not know whom they may look up to for a redress of their grievance. The correspondent is extremely sorry to learn that this wrong was perpetrated on the Hindus by order of the Chairman of the municipality, Mr. Beadon. The Hindus of the place are getting up a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor, and the whole Hindu population of India should join them.

The editor remarks that Sir Stenart Bayley should not suffer such acts of sacrilege and oppression to go unpunished.

GRAMVARI,
Jan. 18th, 1890.

23. The *Grāmvasī*, of the 18th January, says that on account of the river Hooghly having moved further away, the Banstola ghât in Ramkrishnapore, Howrah, where corpses are burnt, has come to be situated in the midst of human habitations, and, as a result of this, the people living near the ghât have at times to suffer great discomfort on account of the offensive smell proceeding from the burning ground. The cremation ground ought to be soon removed.

24. The *Aryāvarta*, of the 18th January, draws attention to the following grievances of the Calcutta people who bathe in the river :—

Grievances of bathers in Calcutta.

(1).—There should be constructed latrines for the crew of native boats, as the bathers are greatly inconvenienced by the boatmen attending to calls of nature while they are bathing.

(2).—In spite of the rule prohibiting half-burnt dead bodies or the remains of dead bodies which have been burnt, being thrown into the river, such things are frequently done, and this is a source of great annoyance to the bathers.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Jan. 19th, 1890.

25. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 19th January, in referring to certain accusations published in the columns of the *Bengal Times* against the District Board of Dacca, says that the correspondent who has brought forward the accusations has made some mistakes, and thinks that the accusations against some members of the Board are not severe enough. There are in the Board members against some of whom more serious accusations were heard before. Against one of them a serious case is going to be instituted. But all this notwithstanding, self-government in Dacca is not in danger. The Board has many good men in it; but their apathy and good nature sometimes prevent them from examining the actions of the self-seeking bad men who have somehow found their way into the Board.

26. The *Navavibhakar Sâdhârani*, of the 20th January, says that the Assessor of the Calcutta Municipality has been found guilty of having diverted the proposed Central Road with a view to save the houses of some relatives of his. Some time ago his partiality to his relatives in the matter of assessment of taxes also came to light. It is clear that, strong in the support of the Chairman, he is conducting himself in a despotic manner. The Municipal Commissioners should keep a sharp eye upon him.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SÂDHÂRANI,
Jan. 20th, 1890.

The Assessor of the Calcutta Municipality.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

SULABH SAMACHAR-O-
KUSHDAHA,
Jan. 17th, 1890.

27. The *Sulabh Samâchâr-o-Kushdaha*, of the 17th January, regrets that the road from the Goburdanga station to Gaipore, 24-Pergunnahs, has been in a miserable condition for want of funds for repairs. As the road does not pass right through any municipal ward, none of the wards feel the necessity of paying for its repairs, though it is used by the men of Gaipore and Ichapore in order to come to the station. Some time ago a quantity of earth was put on it, and recently some more earth has been added, but that did not set it right. Some more earth and a covering of *khabra* will make the road passable during the rainy season. This should be done at least to the portion from the station to the Goburdanga Bazar Road, and this will not cost much. The writer hears

The road from the Goburdanga station to Gaipore, 24-Pergunnahs.

that a sum of money has accumulated in the hands of the Commissioners through their negligence in repairing roads, and a small part of that sum may well be spent in the above repairs.

(h)—General.

28. The *Sakti*, of the 14th January, says that Mr. Savage, Magistrate of Backergunge, has acted injudiciously in ordering that, excepting zemindars and trades-

The Arms Act in Backergunge.

people, no one is to be allowed a pass for using arms beyond the limits of one's own village. It is very unreasonable that cultivators who have to work in villages different from their own should not be allowed the benefit of the Arms Act in protecting their crops from wild beasts. The writer also points out that this order will open up to the police a new way of oppressing the people. The boundaries of the villages not being well defined, the illiterate villagers will be often hauled up by the police on the charge of violating the Magistrate's order.

SAKTI,
Jan. 14th, 1890.

29. The *Surabhi-o-Patáká*, of the 16th January, says that Govern-

The English Government and the consumption of liquor.

ment derives a large revenue from the sale of intoxicating articles. The object of the Gov-

ernment is to make money by fair means or foul, and that is why the outstills have not yet been abolished, although the announcement was made by Government long ago that they would be abolished from the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions. It is rumoured that Government proposes to introduce the Patna system into those divisions. Government has been informed by the dealers in wine in those divisions that the sale of country liquor manufactured on the Patna system is not large, and that such manufacture is nevertheless tolerably profitable. The Excise Commissioner, however, distinctly says that these dealers have an interest in showing that the consumption of liquor manufactured on the Patna system is small; but Government will accept that only as true which is its interest to believe to be true. Wine, all the while, however, is raging in the country like a consuming fire.

SURABHI-O-PATAKA,
Jan. 16th, 1890.

Thanks to the English nation, the Maoris of New Zealand bid fair to disappear from the face of the earth on account of the introduction of wine among them. The inhabitants of the Fiji Isles and the Sandwich Island too are fast decreasing in number from the same cause. 'Indians! you maintained your existence for seven hundred years under the rule of Mussulmans, whose religion forbids them to take wine. But the religion of the English does not forbid them to take wine, and they increase their revenue by introducing the use of liquor, which is the source of all sins. But if you would save yourselves, beware!'

30. The *Bangabási*, of the 18th January, learns from a correspondent that the people of the village Kasta Kurumba, in the sub-division of Satgachia, in the

A postal grievance.

Burdwan district, have sent an application to the Postmaster-General, praying that their village, which is under the Mandalgram post-office, may be placed under the Bijoor post-office for the purpose of a more satisfactory postal service in their village.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 18th, 1890.

31. The *Sanjivani*, of the 18th January, says that through Mr. Darrah's influence incompetent men are being appointed as Extra Assistant Commissioners in Assam.

Mr. Darrah, Director of the Agricultural Department, Assam.

Mr. Darrah has some *protégés* among the Sub-Deputies, and he is leaving no stone unturned to have them promoted to Extra Assistant Commissionerships. He was heard even to have threatened the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner that if these men were not appointed Extra Assistant Commissioners he would resign. But nothing but good will result from Mr. Darrah's resignation. The writer regrets that some incompetent men, men of no worth, have of late

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 18th, 1890.

been appointed as Extra Assistant Commissioners. The same remark applies to the men who are generally appointed as Sub-Deputies. Matters in this direction will not mend until Government abolishes the rule regarding the promotion of incompetent men like Sub-Deputies to Extra Assistant Commissionerships.

The writer is surprised to hear that Mr. Darrah has set his heart on procuring for his clerk, Baboo Purna Chandra Mitra, a Sub-Deputyship on a salary of Rs. 100 a month, which a graduate of the University will only be too glad to accept. Purna Baboo failed to pass even the F.A. Examination.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 18th, 1890.

32. A correspondent of the same paper, referring to the notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st January, transferring Baboo Bansidhar Banerji, Deputy Magistrate of Magura, to Manickgunge, placing Mr. Luson, Joint-Magistrate, in charge of the sub-divisions of Magura and Jhenidah, and transferring Baboo Sasibhusan Basu to Magura, says that these arrangements appear to have been made with the view of making Baboo Sasibhusan Basu a puppet in the hands of Mr. Luson, who is to be the virtual ruler of the two sub-divisions. The writer says that Baboo Bansidhar Banerji is not to blame for not having tried the cases between the ryots and the men of Mr. Selby of the Nowhatta Indigo Concern, because almost all the charges were withdrawn by the complainants, and because, in the remaining cases, he had to punish the ryots on circumstantial evidence in one or two instances. But he did his best to protect the ryots from oppression at the hands of the indigo-planter.

In 1883, Mr. Selby was warned by Government not to oppress the ryots. This made the Manager of the Nowhatta Concern quiet for some time. But in 1889, the ryots again represented against him to Mr. Barrow, who, though he could not redress past grievances, took steps to prevent the ryots from being oppressed in the future. To this end he ordered the police and the Deputy Magistrate to be present on the spot at the time of sowing indigo, in order to see that no ryot was compelled to sow indigo against his will. But this desirable state of things did not last long. In spite of the existence of conclusive proof of the thousand and one cases of oppression against the ryots, Mr. Selby was left to flourish as before, and the Deputy Magistrate who was looking after the interest of the ryots has now been removed from the station to make room for Mr. Luson—the Luson of Meherpore notoriety. The common belief hitherto was that natives have no right to try British-born subjects, but it now appears that natives are also incapable of trying cases instituted against ryots at the instance of Englishmen. The correspondent now sees clearly why, within five months of Mr. Barrow's removal, Mr. Gupta, who was sent to Jessore after him, was also transferred in order to make room for the English Magistrate Mr. O'Donnell. Though people have faith in Mr. O'Donnell, still there was no necessity for the change. As for the transfer of the Deputy Magistrate from Magura, if Government found fault with him, it should have posted another native Deputy to the station with his hands free, and not hampered in such a way by being placed under a superior Joint-Magistrate as to be obliged to act as the latter will bid him to act.

Since the above changes of officials, the indigo-planters are trying in various ways to strike terror into the hearts of the ryots.

It was not expected that such things would be done during the administration of Sir Stuart Bayley, who has been always known to be a friend of the ryots.

SANJIVANI.

33. The same paper says that it has received a letter full of serious charges against the Postmaster of Sherpore, Mymensingh. The man has been at Sherpore for about seven or eight years, and has formed

The Postmaster of Sherpore, Mymensing district.

so much intimacy with many men of the place that people suspect that many unlawful things are done within the precincts of the Post Office. He is also in the habit of receiving presents in the shape of *shawls* and in money, and also adds to his income by private tuition. Considering the serious nature of the charges against the Postmaster, he should be at least immediately transferred from the place, if no heavier punishment is dealt out to him.

34. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 20th January, referring to the case of oppression in the Military Pay Examiner's office, noticed in the *Indian Mirror*, says that the Government should make an impartial

The story of the oppression in the Military Pay Examiner's office.

enquiry into the matter, and teach Messrs. Ronaldson and Woodcock the lesson they ought to receive. The writer also hopes that as those two gentlemen are unable to maintain the dignity of their office, they will be removed from their office and that justice will be done to poor Burns.

SOM PRAKASH,
Jan. 20th, 1890.

35. The *Navavibhakar Sádharani*, of the 20th January, referring to the strange ruling of Mr. Savage, Magistrate of Burisal, that none but specially privileged men shall be able to use their guns outside their own village, says that this ruling will cause serious inconvenience to villagers. Many cultivators till lands situated outside their villages and return home from their fields at dusk. Wolves and wild boars also commit ravages in the fields and villages. The enforcement of the rule will therefore place the cultivators in a very unsafe condition. They also require arms at night when they drive bullocks laden with corn to the hâts. It is hoped that Sir Steuart Bayley will do good to the people of Burisal by setting aside this rule of Mr. Savage.

A rule made by Mr. Savage, Magistrate of Backergunge.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
SADHARANIL
Jan. 20th, 1890.

36. The *Dainik-o-Samáchár Chandriká*, of the 22nd January, considers it certain that in the practical working of the newspaper circular of the Government of Bengal permission will not be given to the Bengali officers to become accredited correspondents of newspapers.

The newspaper circular of the Government of Bengal.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 22nd, 1890.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

37. The *Sahachar*, of the 15th January, must ask Sir Steuart Bayley to make some amendments in the new Calcutta Municipal Act. The time has not yet come to apply to Calcutta the rules for the construction of buildings which are in force in London. The objection which Government makes to demands for political reforms on the English model, namely, that the system which has been slowly introduced into England in the course of many centuries cannot be introduced into India in a day, applies with ten times more force in the matter of municipal reforms. There are still quarters in London compared with which the bustees of Calcutta are gardens. India is a poor country, and its social arrangements and laws require the division of houses and properties, and it is, therefore, not yet time to make strict rules on the subject of the construction of houses.

The new municipal law for Calcutta.

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 15th, 1890.

The old system of assessing houses by their probable rent is the system best suited to this country. There are very few rented houses in this country. The first thing a man in this country wishes to have is a house of his own, because he requires a house of his own in order to acquire a position in society. The people of this country have not yet learnt the English practice of building houses for the sake of the pecuniary return on the outlay, and it is probable that they will never learn to do so. The new municipal law therefore requires to be amended in the light of these facts.

The good rule of having a maximum limit to taxation has now been abolished. The law, of course, provides that some consideration will be made in assessing large ancestral houses occupied by families in reduced circumstances. But there are many things in the law of which people get no benefit in practice. The Income-tax Act, for instance, contains provisions of this kind. But the income-tax is, nevertheless, levied upon holders of Government securities for such small amounts as two thousand rupees, having no other means of subsistence than the interest derived from those securities. Lord Northbrook rightly said that where a question of revenue is concerned nothing should be left to the discretion of officers. The provisions of the new municipal law regarding the assessment of the municipal tax are leading to great oppression, and that oppression will continue if those provisions are not amended.

That was a wise saying of Sir Ashley Eden's, that people should be taken gently by the hand and not forcibly dragged along the path of municipal improvement.

BANGABASI
Jan. 18th, 1890.

38. The *Bangabási*, of the 18th January, says that the Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867 has been referred to a Select Committee and will soon pass into law. Mr. Hutchins, the originator of the Bill, says that it is not for the sake of any pecuniary saving that Government is making this law. If so, why is the Bill being hurried through the Council?

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SAMAYA,
Jan. 17th, 1890.

39. The *Samaya*, of the 17th January, refers to the statement made in the *People's Journal* that Government was not probably aware at the time of deposing Maharaja Pratab Singh what a great well-wisher of his people he was, and that if it now makes enquiries through an impartial person, it will come to know that three-fourths of the inhabitants of Cashmere are willing to petition Government for the restoration of the Maharaja to his throne, and says that it is of opinion that Lord Lansdowne knew all this when he deposed the Maharaja, and it is this which leads it to suspect the motives of Government in the Cashmere affair.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Jan. 20th, 1890.

40. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 20th January, says that, when the English Government deposed Pratab Sing, it made a distinct declaration to the effect that the Maharaja would not in any way be deprived of his princely honours. But a correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* newspaper, writing from Jammu, says that the seal of the Maharaja, formerly used by the Governors of Cashmere and Jammu, has been changed by the Council, and that a telegraph signaller lately refused to transmit a message sent by the Maharaja without fee, although the Maharaja is privileged to send such messages free of charge. All this shows that the Maharaja is being publicly discredited by the Council.

The report has also been received from Jammu that 25 lakhs of rupees, and the money which will be spent in the construction of the proposed waterworks and railway, have been drawn from the hoarded treasure at the Biasi Fort. This makes people fear that the Council will plunge the State into debt, which will necessitate the borrowing of money from the English Government, and that that Government will annex it on the ground of the Council's inability to pay back the money taken from it. Government should take care to remove this impression from the public mind.

It is also said that the jewels of the Cashmere State are being sold by Raja Ram Sing with the sanction of the Resident, who is the real ruler of Cashmere. Some time ago the Maharaja refused to grant Raja Amar Sing

permission to sell those jewels. It is said that a box of jewels of the kind which used to be sold formerly for 90 thousand rupees is now selling only for 50 thousand rupees. Has the price of the jewels too gone down under the new Council?

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

41. The *Sakti*, of the 14th January, says that Government should grant the request of the Burrisal people for a Civil Surgeon for that station. The health of the place is not good, and it is therefore to be desired that the municipality should have a better adviser in sanitary matters than an Assistant Surgeon.

SAKTI,
Jan. 14th, 1890.

42. The *Sahachar*, of the 15th January, says that the authorities should know that it is one thing when the Civil and Military officers of Government oppose the Congress, and a wholly different thing when Government itself does so. Sir Auckland Colvin is a Provincial Governor, and he has opposed the Congress. But the writer is not inclined to identify him with "the Government." It would be impolitic to remove the impression which exists in the minds of the people that their Government, namely, the Government of India, is on their side. Government must know who those persons are that are supporting the Congress. It cannot but be aware also that the delegates do not express only their individual views, and that the Congress is "fixing its roots deeper and deeper" every year. Government will do well to consider that to be good for the country which it has no means of preventing. Place a dam in the way of a rushing stream, and it will overleap the barrier and spread havoc and desolation all round; but facilitate its passage by cutting channels, and it will bless the land with increased fertility. The English King, Richard II, is known to have been a bad ruler. But bad ruler that he was, he yet set an example in Wat Tyler's insurrection, which all rulers may imitate with advantage. When the enraged mob, with bent bows, stood prepared to send their shafts flying against their King, their leader having been struck down by the Lord Mayor of London, the youthful King went up to them and addressed them these memorable words—"My beloved people! Your leader is killed. But what does that matter? I am your King and I will be your leader"—and the furious mob was appeased and cheered their King. At the St. Andrew's dinner, Lord Dufferin spoke with indignation of the "microscopic minority" who formed the Congress. But then he had at that time one foot on land and one foot on the ship that was to take him away. He was not, therefore, the Government. But it should be also noted that Lord Dufferin advised the Congressists like a friend. And what he warned them against, and what Government has characterised as wrong, the Congressists have studiously avoided. The authorities should free themselves from the delusion that the Congress represents the views of a "microscopic minority." It is indispensable for Government to keep touch with the educated community. It is true that some Hindus and Mussulmans now declare themselves enemies of the Congress. But how long can they, who are natives of this very country, remain hostile to the Congress?

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 15th, 1890.

Some blame the Congress for proclaiming in England that Government is its enemy. But Government means the Government of India, and the Government of India, if it has not supported the Congress, has not also opposed it in any way. If Government had been an enemy of the Congress, Kasinath Trimbak Telang would not have been appointed a Judge of the Bombay High Court. When did the Congress say that Government is its enemy? As for Pundit Ajodhyanath's charge that officials attempted to prevent the holding of the Congress, it is perfectly true; but it in no way implicates the Government.

When the Inspectors-General of Police in Madras and the North-Western Provinces have denied that they sent spies to Bombay to watch the proceedings of the Congress, no reference should be made to the matter in the Report of the Congress, and, even if any reference is made to it, the answer given by the police to the charge should be also stated in it. Espionage is as much disliked by Indians as it is by Englishmen. There are detectives in this country to catch thieves and dacoits, but the people of this country do not at all like that spies should stealthily dog the steps of honest men.

SAHAACHAR,
Jan. 15th, 1890.

43. The same paper says that the Sepoy officers in the Indian army are ignorant men who have no knowledge of military history, ancient and modern. But as Russia is coming nearer and nearer, it has become necessary to employ a larger number of native officers in the Indian army. But an ignorant officer is more worthless than the old-fashioned musket which is fired by means of cartridges. It is therefore time to establish a Military College in India, where men of respectable families, whether residing in British India or in the Native States, may receive military training. Such a college will be beneficial to Government and the people alike.

SAHAACHAR.

44. The same paper is sorry that Sir Alfred Croft is confined to his bed by illness, and prays to God for his speedy recovery.

SUDHAKAR,
Jan. 17th, 1890.

45. A correspondent of the *Sudhakar*, of the 17th January, calls upon the Bengal Mussulmans to exert themselves on behalf of Maulvi Nahumuddin, Editor of the *Akhbare Islamia*, who has come to grief in defending the religious and social rights of the followers of Islam. The correspondent says that some articles appeared in the *Ahmadi* newspaper, purporting to say that the slaughtering of cows and the eating of beef were acts contrary to the precepts of the Koran and the wishes of the Mussulman community. Emboldened by these writings, the Hindus prohibited the practice of cow-slaughter and beef-eating by the Mussulmans, and in some instances made use of force for the purpose.

The Editor of the *Akhbare Islamia* wrote a reply to these articles, and quoted the Koran in support of his position. A few months after the appearance of the reply, a respectable Mussulman, named Meer Masarrat Hossain, perfectly innocent of all knowledge of the precepts of the Koran, at the instigation of the Hindus, instituted a suit for damages to the extent of Rs. 1,000 before the Munsif of Tangail, on the ground that the articles replied to had been written by himself. The Moulavi will be put to heavy expense in defending himself, and it is for the whole Mussulman community to see that the case is not decided adversely to them for want of a proper defence. If he is defeated in the case to-day, to-morrow the Mussulman will wake to see some more of his rights wrested from him by the Hindus, and day after to-morrow some other rights will be similarly wrested, and so on, until at last all his religious and social rights are gone. The correspondent exhorts his co-religionists not to remain idle any more, but to exert themselves to the utmost to sustain the old glory of Islam, and not to let it be tarnished by the superstitious ignorance which prevails in Bengal.

SUDHAKAR.

46. A correspondent, writing to the same paper on the subject of cow-slaughter, says that the present opposition to the slaughter of cows is wholly due to the desire of hot-headed young Bengalis to make the Mussulmans feel that the Hindus are now far ahead of them in consequence of their English education. It is a significant fact that opposition to cow-slaughter was not heard of in those days when there was

The Hindu opposition to cow-slaughter.

no English education in the country, and Western civilisation had not illumined the law.

The writer then observes that Hindus ought to take note that nothing will shake the faith of the Mussulman in his religion, and he implores those among them that have the real good of their country at heart to dissuade their wild youths from their opposition to cow-slaughter. If this is not done, Mussulmans will not remain quiet over these undue attacks upon their religion, and the thirty millions of Bengal Mussulmans will rise in arms against the Hindus, and the struggle that will ensue will reduce all Bengal to a desert.

47. The *Samaya*, of the 17th January, refers to the complaint made by a correspondent of the *Statesman* that

Small-pox at South Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs.

small-pox prevails at South Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs, for want of vaccination arrangements

at that place, and that the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs has paid no heed to a petition drawing his attention to that fact, and asks the Magistrate to give his attention to the matter.

48. The same paper was sorry that Government had not praised the services of Justice Ramesh Chandra Mitra at the time of accepting his resignation, and is glad that the Viceroy has now written an autograph

Lord Lansdowne and Sir Ramesh Chandra Mitra.

letter to Ramesh Baboo expressing his sorrow at his resignation on account of ill-health, and apologising for the delay which has taken place in writing the letter.

49. The same paper thinks that the Managers of the Reception Fund should unite with Baboo Surendranath, and make over the balance in their hand to be used for the purposes of the proposed Leper Asylum.

The balance of the Reception Fund.

50. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 14th January, referring to the social reforms recommended by the Congress, says that there are many customs among the

The Congress and social reforms.

Hindus which may appear bad to the recipients of Western enlightenment, but Hindu society will never allow itself to be led by these enlightened men. The Congress will do well not to meddle in the social affairs of the Hindus. If it does so, it will make Hindu society its enemy.

No law is required to prevent the cohabitation of husbands with child wives under 12. As a matter of fact such cohabitation is all but non-existent.

As for giving the widow who takes a second husband the right to receive the property of her first husband, that would be clearly against the *shastras*, and a law which will be opposed to the *shastras* will deeply wound the feelings of all Hindus.

51. The *Bangabasi*, of the 18th January, says that a few days ago a woman passing by the road on the maidan in Belgharia had her lip severely hurt by a shot. The authorities should look to the matter.

A woman hurt by a shot in Belgharia, in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Government and the Selby affair.

52. A correspondent of the same paper writes as follows:—

On the 19th December last Mr. Smith, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and Mr. O'Donnell, Magistrate of Jessore, visited Magura, and the ryots of the Nowhatta Indigo Concern availed themselves of the opportunity to present a petition to the former, praying to be protected from various oppressions at the hands of Mr. Selby, Manager of the above Concern. They said that the cultivation of indigo was a great hardship to them owing to the inadequate prices paid, and that they were compelled by the Manager by fair means or foul to cultivate it. Even at that time 178 suits for arrears of rent and six criminal cases were pending against

SAMAYA,
Jan. 17th, 1890.

SAMAYA.

SAMAYA.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Jan. 14th, 1890.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 18th, 1890.

several of them, and all those cases were instituted with the sole object of harassing them for their refusal to grow indigo in the last Kartick season.

Mr. Smith said in reply that henceforth they should receive an increased price for the indigo they grew; that their rents would not be enhanced; that Mr. Selby would cease to oppress them; and that all officers of the Concern, Native or European, who had in any way oppressed them, or whom they did not like, would be dismissed. He also said that he would make permanent arrangements to protect them from oppression in future. Mr. Smith added that if the ryots accepted these conditions and grew indigo, the matter would be settled; otherwise their rents would be enhanced and their hardship would increase. The ryots, though unwilling at first to acquiesce in this arrangement, being confident that, considering the condition of their lands, their rents could not be lawfully enhanced, did at last agree to act according to Mr. Smith's advice, provided Mr. Selby was transferred, and the Concern was managed by the owners personally, or by a Manager who would feel for them. This they did simply from a fear of being completely ruined in the event of their not acquiescing.

The pleader who acted as the spokesman of the ryots bore testimony to the truth of everything the ryots said, and also explained to Mr. Smith and the Magistrate that the story of Mr. Selby's oppression, as given in Mr. Asutosh Gupta's report, was not at all an exaggeration, but rather fell short of the complete truth. The Collector, in the meantime, took down the statements of some five or six ryots, and the writer hears that he has called for the papers of all the criminal cases instituted against the ryots, and which were either withdrawn or tried by the Deputy Magistrate of Magura.

The ryots have as yet received no reply to their last petition, but the following notification has since appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th January:—

“ Baboo Bansidhar Banerji, Deputy Magistrate of Magura, is transferred to the sub-division of Manickgunge, as Mr. Luson is placed in charge of the sub-division of Magura and Jhenidah, and Baboo Sasibhusan Bose is transferred to Magura.

There must be some mystery at the bottom, and the correspondent prays the Lieutenant-Governor to try to unravel it, that the poor ryots may yet be saved.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 18th, 1890.

53. The same paper, speaking of the Prince's visit to the Presidency College and other institutions, finds fault with those who were in charge of him for not having taken him to the Sanskrit College, although he was taken to the Calcutta Madrassah. The writer is pained to hear that the Sanskrit College boys with their professors were called over to the Presidency College to do homage to the Prince. He asks Principal Mahamahopadhyaya why he did not respectfully protest against this procedure.

BANGABASI.

54. The same paper learns from Govindabati, in the Culna sub-division of the district of Burdwan, that there is fear of scarcity in the village. Fever is raging there violently, and is caused by the use of the foul water of the village tank which the people neglect to re-excavate, and for the re-excavation of which Government has been petitioned without effect. The writer wants to know when the Local Board will look to these wants.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 18th, 1890.

55. The *Sanjivani*, of the 18th January, says that European contributors to the Reception Fund had tickets for admission to the place of amusement sent to them, whilst native contributors had to apply for tickets to the

The Maidan entertainment.

President of the British Indian Association. Why was this distinction made? Then there was shameful mismanagement about the seats, which were at a very early hour occupied by *chaprasees*, *duftries*, and such like people, whilst respectable members of both the native and European communities remained standing in the rear for want of seats. It is a wonder how such low people got access to those seats of distinction. To crown all, it is rumoured that a member of the Committee greatly annoyed the ladies and also the gentlemen who were present by his incivility. It is necessary that his name should be made known.

As for honouring the Prince, it is said that, when His Royal Highness and His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at the place, they were received in darkness, as there was not a light burning outside the tent.

56. The same paper hears that a certain zemindar of Sherpore, in Mymensingh, has taken to evil ways, and is ill-treating his relatives and squandering the income of his zemindari. He does not appear to be in his senses. Under these circumstances, it will be for the good of himself and his relatives if the Court of Wards takes over from his hands the management of his zemindari; and if the Magistrate does not take steps at once to bring the zemindar round, great evils may ensue, and even lives may be endangered.

A zemindar of Sherpore, in Mymensingh district.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 18th, 1890.

57. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 19th January, says that India is being drained of its resources day after day, and that there is no sign of improvement in her material condition. Indians are in want of food. Their fields do not yield abundant crops. The things imported are very much in excess of the indigenous produce. The towns of Delhi, Agra, Dacca and Moorshedabad are in decay, and flourishing Bombay is no consolation. Even where the foreign merchant is able to point to increased produce in the country, the fact means that it all goes to swell the income of the foreigner. But in describing India's trade, Government makes no difference between the wealth that remains here and the wealth that goes away. The wealth that comes to India in order to fill the coffers of foreign countries is regarded as India's own!

DACCA PRAKASH,
Jan. 19th, 1890.

58. The *Som Prakash*, of the 20th January, opposes Mrs. Kadambini Ganguli's proposal to construct a lying-in-hospital in Calcutta with the balance of the Reception Fund. The lying-in system in this country is now what it was in former times; and if infant mortality is now greater than before, surely it is wrong to attribute it to the lying-in system of the country. The increased infant mortality is, in fact, owing to the introduction of Western modes of treatment during pregnancy and after delivery. A lying-in-hospital will fail to reduce infant mortality.

SOM PRAKASH,
Jan. 20th, 1890.

59. The *Samvad Purnachandrodaya*, of the 21st January, says that the Tute Dispensary at Chandbally is of use only to those pilgrims to Jagannath who go by sea. The very large number of pilgrims who go by land are sadly in need of a dispensary; and Baboo Sambhu Nath Pradhan, Sub-Registrar of Jallasore, has therefore established a dispensary for them at Turika. But the income of the dispensary is too small to meet its expenses. The Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon of Balasore have both inspected the dispensary, acknowledged its usefulness, and pronounced it worthy of support. But they have as yet done nothing practically to help it. The dispensary will have to be closed if it receives no pecuniary help. The writer therefore appeals to benevolent gentlemen on the subject, and requests Sir Stuart Bayley to give some pecuniary help to the dispensary.

A new dispensary for pilgrims in Orissa.

SAMVAD PURNACHANDRODAYA,
Jan. 21st, 1890.

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMVADBAHIKA,
Jan. 2nd, 1890.

60. The *Samvadbāhika*, of the 2nd January, has been informed that distress due to scarcity of food in the Talpada outpost of the Balasore district has been so great that about seven or eight families of Pan, Kandra, and Ujia have deserted their homes, while some of the *chasas* of the Jagannathpore and Kherang villages are passing their days in utter despair. The writer therefore calls upon the District Magistrate of Balasore to prepare himself with his usual benevolence and energy to meet the coming crisis.

SAMVAD BAHKA,
AND OTHERS.

61. All the native papers of Orissa thoroughly appreciate the recognition by Government by bestowal of titles of the valuable services of the Raja of Athmullik and Baboos Nanda Kisore Das and Kalipada Mookerjee to the cause of humanity during the late distress in the Tributary States of Orissa.

UTKALDIPKA,
Jan. 4th, 1890.

62. The *Utkaldīpikā*, of the 4th January, is not at all satisfied with the resignation of his appointment as Municipal Commissioner by the Civil Surgeon of Pooree, and suggests that the Municipal Corporation of Pooree should on no account lose the services of the Civil Surgeon, whose presence is necessary in the conferences of that body in the discussion of sanitary questions.

DIPAKA AND
UTKALDIPKA,
Jan. 4th, 1890.

63. The *Dīpaka* and the *Utkaldīpikā*, of the 4th January, again press upon the attention of Government the necessity of appointing successful students from the Cuttack Survey School in survey work in connection with the ensuing settlement of Orissa. They have found by calculation that out of an outturn of 190 successful pupils from that school only 75 have secured employments in different branches of the Government service. They therefore urge that if the remaining number be not employed in the survey branch of the settlement work, for which they have been anxiously waiting, the value and usefulness of the Cuttack Survey School must become small in the estimation of the public. They look upon the appointment of foreign ameens in settlement work in Orissa in the presence of competent indigenous candidates with bitter jealousy.

UTKALDIPKA,
Jan. 4th, 1890.

64. The *Utkaldīpikā*, of the 4th January, writes its third article on settlement in Orissa, in which the following facts are brought prominently to the notice of the public:—

The employment of putwaris in survey work, as contemplated by Mr. Finucane, will be both illegal and inequitable—illegal, because settlement forms no part of their duties as prescribed by the provisions of Regulation XII of 1817, by which the putwaris are guided; and inequitable, because the putwaris are asked to go out of their respective estates, to which they are attached by law, to learn survey work and perform settlement duties in other estates without any addition to their usual remuneration, which, in many instances, is hardly sufficient for the maintenance of themselves and their families.

It is impolitic to employ putwaris in settlement work, because under a previous interpretation of the law no provision is to be made for them on the occasion of a resettlement, notwithstanding that they had been provided for in the old settlement.

It is surprising that Government allows itself to be led by what Mr. Finucane says without making an independent effort to enter into the subject-matter and into the considerations collateral to it.

ASSAM PAPERS.

PARIDARSHAK,
Jan. 13th, 1890.

65. The *Paridarshak*, of the 13th January, says that Mr. Clancey, Assistant Engineer of Sibsagar, neglects his duties. He does not come to office regularly even when he is in town, and has therefore to rely entirely on his subordinates, in whom he places implicit confidence, though everybody knows what stuff Public Works employes are made of. It is to be hoped that Mr. Clancey will give more attention to his duties.

66. The same paper is glad to inform its readers that Moulvie Syed Amir Ali, M.A., C.I.E., has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court, an honour not till now bestowed on any Mussulman gentleman.

PARIDARSHAK.

67. The same paper disapproves of the action of the Sylhet Municipality in abolishing the middle school in Sylhet for money to supply the town with filtered water. The people of Sylhet have other grievances which should be redressed before they are supplied with the luxury of filtered water. The Sylhet Municipality is poor; it cannot afford to remove all the wants of the rate-payers at the same time; and it should not waste money in a water-supply scheme before paying attention to the following points:—

PARIDARSHAK.

- (1) Railing of the streets.
- (2) Construction of a Strand Road.
- (3) A road through the commercial quarter.
- (4) The watering of the streets, which has been recently stopped.
- (5) The reclamation of marshy lands within the municipal limits which produce sickness by emitting noxious gases.

The writer then deprecates the abolition of the school on the ground that it was sanctioned by Mr. Ward during his Chief Commissionership from a clear perception of its necessity and says that it is "breach of faith" to abolish it so soon in the face of the very good results it was showing. It has been also wrong on the part of the Municipality to keep unemployed the funds raised in the name of water-supply during its correspondence with Government on that subject.

The writer severely censures the Commissioners and the Chairman for the irresponsible manner in which they discharge their duties.

PARIDARSHAK.

68. The same paper is surprised to see that although the Sylhet Public Works Department has its own Assistant Engineer and Overseers, still it has brought up two experts from the firm of Messrs. Marillier and Company, of Calcutta, for the construction of the iron bridge at Kazir Bazar. The cost of the bridge will exceed the estimate. And though the work is barely commenced, still five men have already been sent to the hospital severely hurt.

PARIDARSHAK.

69. A correspondent writes to the same paper to the effect that the manager of the Shahabajpore tea-gardens greatly oppresses the coolies. A sick coolie was suffering from starvation, and the manager having refused to pay him his salary, or to pay him anything in advance, he was left without any alternative, and had recourse to stealing, and actually stole Rs. 12 from a brother coolie. He was sent up by the manager to Karimgunge for trial, and was convicted and punished with ten stripes. On his return to the garden the manager himself administered him thirty more stripes upon the marks left by the previous stripes and in other parts of his body, whereupon the coolie fell senseless to the ground.

Oppression of coolies by the manager of the Shahabajpore tea-gardens.

The correspondent also says that, in the spite of the express rule requiring sick coolies to be sent home with all necessary expenses, the manager of the above gardens generally expels such coolies therefrom after beating them severely. For this reason about three or four coolies die upon the roads every month, giving rise to infectious diseases in the neighbourhood. There should be a careful enquiry into the matter.

PARIDARSHAK,
Jan. 13th, 1890.

70. The same paper regrets to hear that the Manager of the Lahartola tea-gardens at times treats the coolies very cruelly. A few days ago a female coolie stated in her evidence before the police that she had to go to the hospital for a wound inflicted by a dog which was set upon her by the manager.

Oppression of coolies by the manager of the Lahartola tea-gardens.

PARIDARSHAK.

71. The same paper is glad to find the Chief Commissioner paying particular attention to Self-Government and displaying such independence of spirit. In one instance, he severely criticised the conduct of an Assistant Engineer in writing a contemptuous letter to the members of a Board for having differed from him in their views in a certain matter, and told him that his protest against the members was nothing but waste of ink and paper, and explained to him that he should have come over personally to the members and explained the matter to them.

Local Self-Government in Assam.

The Local Boards of Assam have no definite rules laid down for their conduct, and they have to depend in all matters on the whim of the Chief Commissioner. This prevents them from acting independently in all matters. The higher officers of the Boards fall out with the members whenever their views differ, and the Chief Commissioner is therefore the only person to whom the latter can look up to for support. Under these circumstances, it is to be hoped that the Chief Commissioner will promote the interests of Self-Government in Assam by laying down rules for the guidance of the local and other Boards.

PARIDARSHAK.

72. At the request of a correspondent writing from Habigunge, the same paper draws the attention of the authorities to the following:—

Complaints from Habigunge.

- (1) The appointment of Baboo Sarada Charan Raha to the third mastership of the Habigunge school.
- (2) Sasibhusan, an apprentice, and a brother-in-law of the brother of Sarat Baboo, mohurir in the Munsif's Court, has claims to a permanent appointment in the executive department of that Court.
- (3) Many private individuals are unjustly employed in all the three Munsifis.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

The 25th January 1890.